

Unit #6

Probability

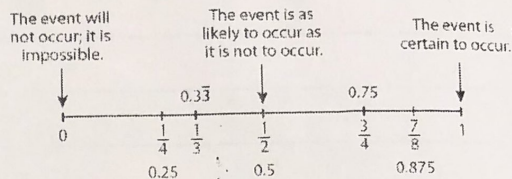
- ① Vocabulary
- ② Using Venn Diagrams
- ③ Soccer/xc venn
- ④ Skills Check - Conditional
- ⑤ Review Notes

vocabulary

Vocabulary, Set Notation, & Venn Diagrams

Probability

- A number from 0 to 1
- As a percent from 0 to 100%
- Indicates how likely an event will occur.



Experiment

- Any process or action that has observable results
- Example: drawing a card from a deck of cards

Outcomes

- Results from experiments
- Example: all the cards in the deck are possible outcomes.

Sample Space

- The set (or list) of all possible outcomes
- Also known as the universal set
- Example: list of all cards in the deck

Event

- A subset of an experiment
- An outcome or set of desired outcomes
- Example: drawing a jack of hearts

Set

- List or collection of items

Subset

- List or collection of items all contained within another set.
- Denoted by $A \subset B$ if all the elements of A are also in B.

Empty Set

- A set that has NO elements
- Also called a null set
- Denoted by \emptyset or $\{\}$

Union

- Denoted by \cup
- To unite
- Everything in both sets

Intersection

- Denoted by \cap
- Only what the sets share in common.

Complement

- Denoted two different ways: A' or \bar{A}
- Everything outside of this set

Hector has entered the following names in the contact list of his new cellphone: Alicia, Brisa, Steve, Don, and Ellis. B: Begins w/ vowel E: ends w/ vowel

1. Draw a venn diagram to represent this.

2. List the outcomes of B.

Ellis, Alicia

3. List the outcomes of E.

Alicia, Steve, Brisa

4. List the outcomes of $B \cap E$.

Alicia

5. List the outcomes of $B \cup E$.

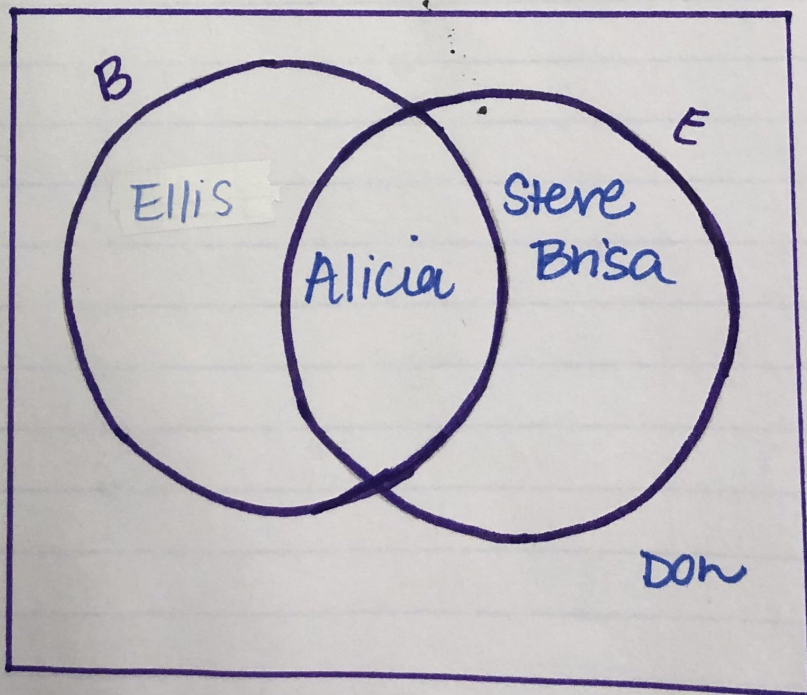
Ellis, Alicia, Steve, Brisa

6. List the outcomes of B' .

Steve, Brisa, Don

7. List the outcomes of $(B \cup E)'$.

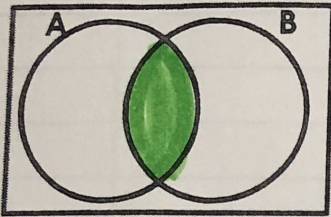
Don



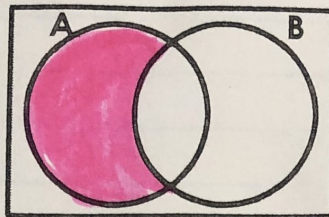
Using Venn Diagrams

Shade in the appropriate area of the Venn Diagram.

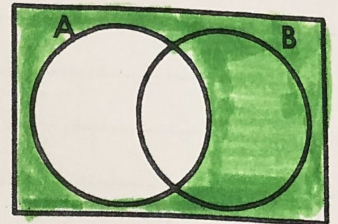
1. $A \cap B$ *intersect*



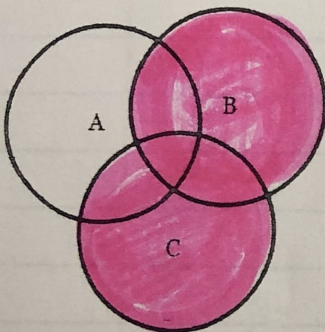
2. $A \cap B'$



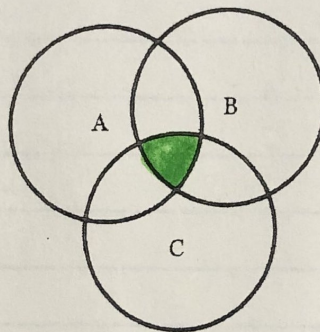
3. A'



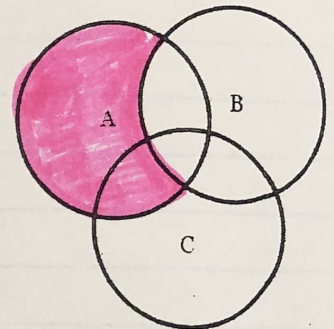
4. $B \cup C$ *Union "Combine"*



5. $A \cap B \cap C$



6. $A \cap B'$



Mr. Grisham took a poll of his student's favorite type of weather. The students had the choice of hot, cold, and/or rain/snow. The results are displayed in the Venn Diagram. Write your answer as a reduced fraction.

Probability = #desired outcome / total outcomes

$5/9$ 6. Find $P(\text{Cold})$. $15/27$

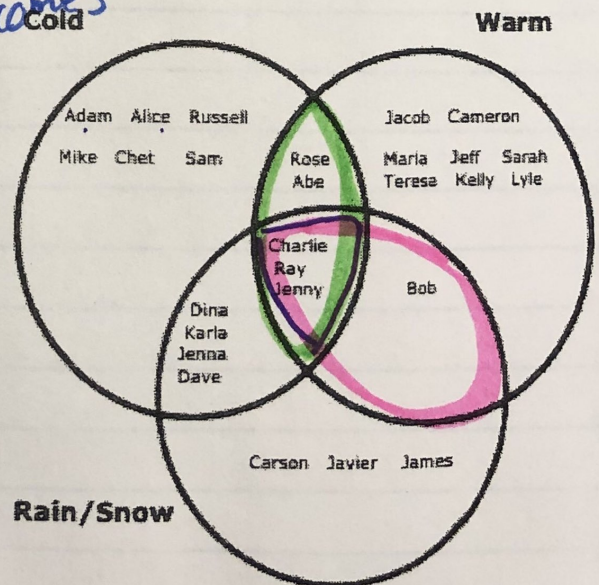
$13/27$ 7. Find $P(\text{Warm})$.

$5/27$ 8. Find $P(\text{Cold} \cap \text{Warm})$.

$4/27$ 9. Find $P(\text{Warm} \cap \text{Rain})$.

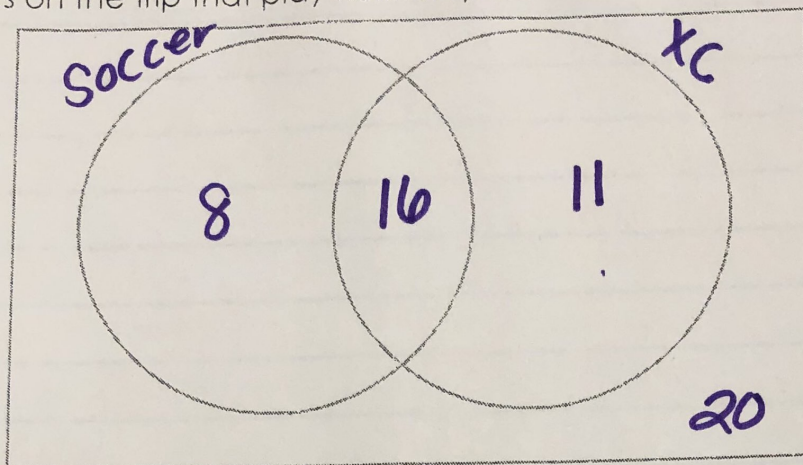
$1/9$ 10. Find $P(\text{Warm} \cap \text{Cold} \cap \text{Rain})$. $3/27$

$8/9$ 11. Find $P(\text{Cold} \cup \text{Warm})$. $24/27$



Create a Venn Diagram to model the scenario:

55 students went on a field trip. 24 of the students are soccer players. 27 of the students run cross country. 16 of the students do both soccer and cross counter. There were also some students on the trip that play neither sport.



Now find the Following probabilities:

$$P(\text{Soccer} \cup \text{Cross Country}) = \frac{7}{11} \quad \frac{35}{55}$$

$$P(\text{Soccer} \cap \text{Cross Country}) = \frac{11}{55} = \boxed{\frac{1}{5}}$$

$$P(\text{Soccer} \cap \text{Cross Country}) = \frac{16}{55}$$

$$P(\text{Soccer} \cup \text{Cross Country}) = \frac{4}{11} \quad \frac{20}{55}$$

$$P(\text{Soccer}) = \frac{31}{55}$$

$$P(\text{Cross Country}) = \frac{28}{55}$$

Mutually Exclusive vs. Overlapping

$$P(A) = .3 \quad P(B) = .5 \quad P(A \cap B) = .2$$

Are the events A and B Mutually Exclusive or overlapping? Explain. Then find $P(A \cup B)$

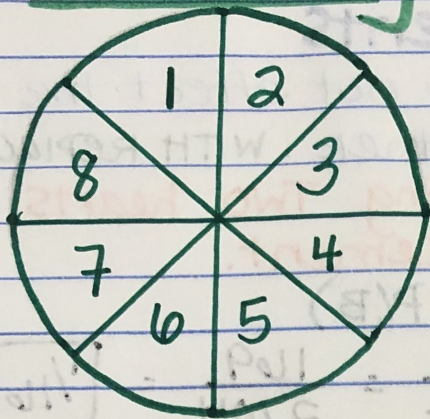
$$P(A \cup B) = .3 + .5 - .2 = \boxed{.6}$$

$$P(C) = .4 \quad P(D) = .6 \quad P(C \cap D) = 0$$

Are the events C and D Mutually Exclusive or overlapping? Explain. Then find $P(C \cup D)$

$$.4 + .6 = \boxed{1}$$

Probability Review Notes



① Mutually Exclusive

mutually exclusive events have no common outcomes.

ex: Probability of spinning a 2 or an odd number.

$$\frac{1}{8} + \frac{4}{8} = \frac{5}{8}$$

② Overlapping/Inclusive events that do have common outcomes

ex: Spinning an even number or a number that begins with a consonant

$$\text{Formula: } P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$

$$= \frac{4}{8} + \frac{6}{8} - \frac{3}{8}$$

$$P(A \cup B) = \frac{7}{8}$$

③ Complementary Events The probability of something NOT happening

ex: What is the probability of the complement of ex 2? $P(A \cup B)'$ or $P(\overline{A \cup B})$

$$P(A \cup B)' = \frac{1}{8}$$

④ Conditional Events The probability of an event happening given a specific event has occurred.

ex: Probability of spinning even, given the number begins with a consonant.

$$\text{Formula: } P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{3}{6} = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$

⑤ Independent Events

One event occurring does not effect the probability of the other. WITH REPLACEMENT

Ex: Probability of drawing Two hearts in a row with Replacement.

Formula: $P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$

$$\frac{8}{52} = \frac{8}{52} = \frac{13}{52} \cdot \frac{13}{52} = \frac{169}{2704} = \boxed{1/16}$$

TO prove independence show one of the Following:

① $P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$

② $P(A|B) = P(A)$

$P(B|A) = P(B)$

⑥ Dependent Events

One event occurring does effect the probability of the other. WITHOUT Replacement

Ex: Probability of drawing two kings in a row without Replacement.

Formula: $P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B|A)$

$$= \frac{4}{52} \cdot \frac{3}{51}$$

$$= \frac{12}{2652}$$

$$= \boxed{1/221}$$